

# The Sydney Morning Herald

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1869.

No. 9680.—VOL. LIX.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

## BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

On the 20th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

On the 20th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

## DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

On the 20th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

On the 20th instant, at 11, Mrs. A. GARDNER, of a son, still-born.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FROM WHARF, FOOT OF KING-STREET.**

**ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.**

**WOLLONGONG.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**KIAMA.**—HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

**ULADULLA.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**GOULD RIVER.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at noon.

**SHOAL HAVEN.**—KIMBA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.

**MEIKINBULA.**—HUNTER, WEDNESDAY, at noon.

**NORUYA.**—KIMBA, FRIDAY, at 10 a.m.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ELLA GLADSTONE.**—Arrived from Adelaide—Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES for Grain, Wheat, and Flour, to the underwriter, if not the cargo will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

**JOSEPH WALSH, Master.**

Sydney, 20th May.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**—The fine Clipper Ship, **PAN-AMERICAN**, 14,000 tons, Apply to **CATTELL, to KLOOT, and CO.**, 120, Pitt-street.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**FOR CHARTER.**—The first-class clipper ship **WALLER**, shortly due here from Adelaide, is open for charter for a foreign voyage. A most suitable tea or sugar vessel.

**BELLY and SCOTT.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**VESSELS WANTED.**—To load at NEWCASTLE for **MELBOURNE**. **T. G. S. WILKINS, Exchange.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**TO CAPTAINS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS.**—Having had the Market Wharf thoroughly DREDGED, Vessels can now be berthed, drawing from 22 to 24 feet water.

Also, first-class Storage accommodation at lowest current rates.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR, Lessee.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**WATERVIEW DRY DOCK.**

**WATERVIEW PATENT SHIP.**

**SHIPWRIGHTS WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.**

The undersigned wish to be generally known, that they undertake every description of Shipwrights' and Blacksmiths' work, performing the same with the greatest expedition at current rates.

Sailing vessels waiting repairs, or the use of the Dock or Ship, will be lowered and hoisted, to which money can be charged by any of the harbour tax-books.

**THOS. MAITLAND and CO., Shipbuilders, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Iron and Brass Founders, Copper-smiths, &c.**

**WATERVIEW BAY, BALMAIN.**

N.B.—Vessels, thoroughly braced and secured, and in full repair, which are required to have immediate attention.

Steamers leave the Dock Ferry Wharf, foot of Bridge-street, for the Works, at the hours and half-hours.

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.**

**NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, CONSIGNEES, AND MASTERS.**

The Company's DRY DOCK, situated at HUNTER'S POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, are now completed and in successful operation, and afford every facility for the Docking and Repair of all classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. The DOCK, being situated in the solid rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—

Extreme length, 120 feet; length on blocks, 110 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 100 feet. At mean high tide water in a ship drawing 22 feet will be 10 feet above the bottom.

This Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate, and is supplied with two powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out 1,000 tons of water in 10 minutes.

The FLOATING DRY DOCK will receive vessels of 1,000 tons measurement and under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; it is built of the strongest iron plates, and is capable of receiving 1,000 tons of cargo.

For particulars, apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable. Stewards' immediate attention is given to the comfort and convenience of passengers. For passage apply to **H. H. HALL, U.S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street.**

## SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES.**—The fine clipper ship **QUEEN OF THE COLOMIES**, 1,340 tons register, Thomas Jones, commander, will sail direct for the above port on SATURDAY, 30th June. This vessel affords accommodation for all classes of passengers, the spaces allotted for families are unusually comfortable







## THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND ITS ADVANCE.

(From the Alta California.)

The distance from San Francisco to New York by rail, as given in the tables prepared by the Central Pacific Railroad Company, is 3305 miles, including 124 between Oakland and Sacramento, 1727 between Sacramento and Omaha, and 1451 between the last named point and the Eastern metropolis. There are three shorter routes, each on the route between the two

three great water-masses on the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. The Rocky, the Sierra Nevada, and the Coast Range are the three great mountain ranges which form the boundaries between the Mississippi Basin, the Colorado Basin, the Salt Lake Basin, and the Sacramento Basin. The terminations of the Rocky watershed, rise to considerable altitudes. The level and low character of the Atlantic Slope may be inferred from the fact that at Omaha, 1465 miles from New York, the elevation is only 965 feet, whereas east of a point 200 miles from Oakland north of point of the road for 1000 miles has an altitude of less than 4000 feet. The highest elevations are at Evans Pass, on the spur of the Rocky Mountains, 9200 feet; Bridger's Pass, on the main Rocky waterway, 7600 feet; and Washoe's Watched, 7800 feet.

The route lies between parallels 30° and 43° of latitude. The Eastern terminus is in 41° 37', and the Western in 37° 48'. Chicago is in 42°; Omaha, 41° 20'; Brides'a Pass, 40° 30'; Monument Point, 41° 40'; and Pequepa Pass, on the Toano divide, between Salt Lake Valley and Humboldt River, 6180, and Donner Lake Pass, on the Sierra Nevada, 7042 feet. The large streams crossed are the Mississippi, Missouri, North Fork of the Platte and Colorado, and of lesser note are the Bear, Humboldt and San Joaquin.

head of the Humboldt, 41<sup>st</sup>. Donner Lake Pass is 30-20, and Sacramento, 88-34. For 1500 miles westward from Omaha the route lies between 41<sup>st</sup> and 30-20, and is a comparatively level country, with a short distance, presenting a remarkably straight route for a country so mountainous. After the road is completed, it will not be necessary to go farther west than 41<sup>st</sup> and 30-20, as the route will probably take the Erie road through New York State, and that will carry them to 43<sup>rd</sup>.

Between 41<sup>st</sup> and 30-20, and over the greater part of the route, and snow falls to considerable depths on the Sierra Nevada and along the whole route east of Bridger's Pass. The interruption of railroad traffic between the Pacific States and the States of New York, Illinois, and Iowa. We have not yet had sufficient experience to know how much obstruction the snow will cause on the Sierra and Rocky ranges, and how much on the Coast Range, and the Sierras (the high elevations) the Central has been closed three or four days, and the Union three weeks or more. The route from Omaha to the Pacific is 1500 miles to the Teton mountains, more than 5000 feet above the sea, and ten miles altogether more than 6000 feet high, and the Union has 500 miles in the Teton range, and 500 miles in the Coast Range, and 500 over 5500 feet high. The Central Road is protected by sheds, but whether it will be possible to protect the Union Road in like manner is very doubtful.

From Ogden to New York, 2439 miles, the track is well laid, and, according to the statement of a Nevada paper, from Cosummes to a point eleven miles east of Toano Pass, 690 miles, leaving 152 miles of gap between the Union and Central Roads, and 104 miles between Cosummes and Oakland. If the Central and Union each lay two miles a day, the gap near Salt Lake will be filled up by the 20th of April, and by the 1st of May the trains should run through. Los

but the weather being less favourable in the early morning the work was not commenced until 10 o'clock.

The grading is, we believe, all done now except a little between Monument Point and Ogden; so there need be no delay on the latter point.

It is expected that by the middle of June they will meet very near Monument Point, at the head of Salt Lake. The Central has gained considerably on the Union during the winter. The latter is now about 10 miles from Ogden, and at the end of August, at least that is the present expectation, will be within 10 miles of the terminus of the line of the persons employed on the road. It would be possible to dispatch the work sooner if more men could be obtained, but the number of men to be employed is dependent on the amount of the work to be done, and the latter will probably depend on the decision in regard to the proposed extension of the line to the westward.

There is no prospect of any further work being done by the Central except the grading of the line from Ogden to the terminus of the line of the persons employed on the road.

Railroad. Mr. Stanford has declared his desire to make that connection, and if he can make pecuniary arrangements with the railroad company, it will be with Congressional aid, he will no doubt go on. The officers of the Union Company have conveyed their ideas in private conversation that they intend to combine with the railroad company, but they have not done publicly, so their intention is not known. Whether they extend their route or not, however, their express will connect not far from Monument Point, which is where the railroad will be built. The company has a place where they shall meet under the Pacific Railroad Law, and there the subsidies of the two companies under the present law will cease.

**DUELING IN ITALY.**  
(From the Times' Correspondent.)  
FLORENCE, March 21.  
DUELLING has lately reached such a height in Italy as to attract the serious attention of reflecting men. It has become a subject of discussion in the schools before your readers; at Pienza a third encounter, since Italy to one of the combatants, seems, by its publicity and by the presence of seconds, to come under the law of murder. It is a case of fatal duels. On Thursday last it was stated in the Chamber that within a few days there had been a case of fatal duels. It was said that the Government would do what it could to put a stop to what can be done, to put a sign to the

mania for single combat to the quarrelsome, unreasoning fury possessing certain classes of the north, where the barbarians, the Italian name, and a disgrace to the much-praised Italian civilisation. It was lately shown from statistics furnished by Italian magistrates, how much more numerous the crimes of this kind were compared to some other European lands, and what a large proportion of that crime consists of murder and manslaughter. It seems as if the upper classes were more ignorant of the value of life, and more depraved, thought it their duty to kill those with whom in the matter of bloodshed, merely vindicating their claim to superiority by the adoption of more barbarous means. The nobleman, the aristocrat, the guard grasps his murderous knife and seeks to surprise his enemy, the irate politician, the hot-headed student, the jealous lover, measures the ground and the distance, and then, with a single stroke, a dagger that has gone the round of the papers - A young man, a certain Vito B., was courting a girl in the Via Lamarmora (Naples). Her parents signified their disapproval, and threatened him. He threatened him. Up to last night he continued to repair to his mistress's window, but that was the last time, because Francesco C., sent by the girl's

of which it is feared that he must die." This is the plebeian way of doing it. The race of *bravi* still exists, and the Italian knife may be purchased by the skin-plasterers of the *gallerie* for a few pence. The romantic and picturesque times, the poisoned silken mask, the masked murderer was bought by a purse of gold. The *gallerie* are still the same, and the *bravi* quies go out into the fields to fight; one of them insists that five paces shall be the distance, poor devils! and the other, who is a little more scrupulous instead of the humaner weapons supplied by the second, exults, with an almost ghoul-like ferocity, to fatten the ground with the carcasses shall soon serve to fatten the ground with the carcasses of the *bravi*. It might be thought that the Press would seize the opportunity to point a moral and denounce the practice. But the Press is not so good as it is supposed to be. The dead man had carried arms in some of the innumerable skirmishes of which Italy has been the scene since the year 1848, and his patriotism is gloriously paraded, and speeches are made as to his great use, after deeds in this country, for the second time, as a martyr of the cause. The Press is invariably misled by the motives of the circumstances, which parties conducted themselves in the most "chivalrous" manner. If the Press did its duty, it would not only expose the *bravi* but the *gallerie* and the complicity to accounts which stimulate weak-bred

[illegible][illegible]

(From the Saturday Review.)

common humanity as comes within their reach; they testify to the existence of the common bond between all men, and they are the more able to observe it even when we blame their intolerance or timidity in refraining from the energy of individual thought.

This sympathy with men, which is so valuable to the world, is the result of the noble abstraction of our own individuality in favour of the common spirit of mankind, this dexterity in penetrating through the uncouth and unfashioned speech to the truth, this power of grasping the essential, which is won by logical power, though logical power may be of great aid towards perfecting it. It is far more closely allied to the imagination and, like all imaginative powers, it is subject to the influence of the delicacy, and the absence of self-sufficiency.

Now these are qualities which in election are the least to be coveted, and which, at other times even to despise; their chief aim is, too often, to be unassailable; so long as they are inflexible in the propositions which they venture to affirm, they do not care to be assailed, and they are content with being inadequate to maintain men even in their present condition of happiness, how little likely to be fruitful of great and important discoveries. In this position of mind, they are not able to see the position of those whose pure failure and mystical obscurity, but who in the

cent part discovered some of the most pregnant and valuable truths ever laid open by the human mind. It is surely false to suppose that the great writers of the sixteenth century identified himself with the lucid exhibition of the difficulties and seemingly insoluble contradictions which the ordinary beliefs of his time, and the breaths of God's genuine inspiration might have brought forth.

"We do not think the present generation is very generally and conspicuously inferior to preceding generations in the cultivation of the sentiments which we have been endeavoring to recommend. But it ought to be superior; and we would think that on the whole, since the beginning of the century, the human mind has been more enlarged, and that the men of the present time look on themselves as more independent of the opinions of the past, and are more disposed to place themselves in isolation from the thoughts of other ages, survey with contempt all ideas that do not spring from a certain circle of thinkers, and are more ready to condemn the opinions of the past, and indeed think they justify themselves by claiming to be on the side of the large uneducated or imperfectly educated classes of the community. But it stands recorded that should this be the case, it is further removed from the sympathies of the human mind, and the alliance of the intervening classes, the middle ranks or the well-educated Conservatives. And

insect, or national patriotism to establish an alliance with the dominant race, the distinct political parties in common, or on anything except a genuine mutual understanding. That cannot be a sincere respect for another which is taken up as a means of exciting prejudice against a third party. For our own race, we are not to be divided into the upper and working classes. But we say that, as is the case with all people who have insufficient leisure, their knowledge of language is not sufficient to enable them to discern the remedies for the evils which they suffer. Knowledge of this is not sufficient to enable them to discern the remedies for those wants. They, in short, are sincere and true in feeling, and it is most important that their voice should be heard; but their knowledge needs a great deal of discipline, and indirectly, through the defect of intellectual development. And when a public writer discharges accusations of immorality against his fellow-citizens of religion, because he is ignorant that he have been taught them by others, he fails to see that this is, in some degree, an inevitable necessity for all men; and that it becomes a still more stringent duty in proportion to the disturbed leisure and opportunities of the class of whom we have been speaking.

We have wandered from Mr. Mill, and, in reference to this point, we are sure that Mr. Mill has always been fully conversant to do justice, to abstain from isolation and to be ready to enter into the sympathies of men. But his work has been it on their face this has always been an effort to him; it is not his natural instinct; he has always been a man of the world, and he has not known what all Mr. Mill's desire for fairness, we do not know, as a philosopher whose treatment of his opponents is so

unintentionally violating. He never entirely understood Plato's words. Plato says one thing, and Cicero says another. Comte another, and Descartes says (remarks Mr. Mill) are fallacies or absurdities but to put himself in Plato's or Cicero's or Comte's position, and to see the force of what he says, and the central instinct that made them want to say that (if you like) absurd propositions, he does not inquire. He has seldom been able to cast himself loose from the position, and to see the force of what he says of another's spirit. And hence his conclusion with respect to the vast majority of previous philosophers, that they nearly everywhere have put themselves forward as absurd. He has never been able to see only for this, that they desired to think in a way contrary to that of ordinary men—a merit which in his eyes was the only one. He has never been able to see the opinions. To us it appears that, if the philosophers only praise that could be assigned to such philosophers as Descartes and Leibnitz, it would be one of the strongest arguments against the value of their thought. If individually *yes*, in the greater number of his most eminent possessors, led simply to the conclusion of this an argument against individuality? We must not be misled by the word individuality; but in order to assent to it, we are obliged to conclude that his treatment of the individuality of man for individuality has never been very imperfect indeed.

for the past year have already been published, but it is worth noting how far our commercial results show on the globe. Annexed is a statistical summary of the results. Some of the results shown are sufficiently remarkable. The total of our dependencies take about 28 per cent of the soil, is only to be expected, but when we add to this the first four foreign nations on the list—Germany, France, Holland, and the United States—we arrive at a total of 64 per cent, or nearly two-thirds of the whole. Going further down the scale, we find among our next customers, Russia, Turkey, Egypt, China, and Brazil. The United States and Turkish demands, Russia rather less than three-fifths of the United States. It may astonish Spanish patriots to know that our exports trade with Spain amount to about one-eighth of our total exports, and may perhaps help to correct their prevalent ideas of the importance of their commerce to the English nation. Austria, about whose commercial regeneration so much is said, is below Japan, and not very much a-head of Germany.

commend to her Majesty that the judgment appealed from should be affirmed, and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs."

The law, therefore, which was pretty well settled before, is still more firmly settled now, and is to be regarded as a principle of public policy, and without consideration or profit, are not liable in case of loss, unless it can be proved that they have been guilty of gross negligence, or such a degree of negligence as no man of ordinary prudence would be guilty of in regard to his own property or the property of others entrusted to his care.

But there are many persons, we think, both in and out of the country, to whom this non responsible system is very objectionable. They are not willing to pay a percentage premium upon the value of the securities deposited in order to feel assured of the absolute responsibility of the banker in the event of loss occurring. It is believed that persons going abroad to deposit their money, and especially those in the number of the so-called tourists or travellers in great numbers, and is likely every year to become greater, would mostly prefer to insure the safe custody of their money, than to deposit it in a bank.

that be so, we really do not see why bankers should not do business with them on that principle. They do undertake the safe custody of these deposits and it is, though the undertaking is enormous, only so long as they are paid for. Why should they undertake it unless they were satisfied of the ability, to keep them safely; and, if perfectly as they can protect and keep them safely, why nothing. They are not to be rewarded for what they should not undertake the same thing for a compensation. If the number of such insurers should be very great, as we are inclined to believe it would be, the Bank of England and many other banks might derive considerable annual income from such insurers for the benefit of their shareholders, without any additional expense, and with but the bare possibility, yet without any reasonable probability, of any additional loss. It is not simply how to bring his stock of securities or other valuables, to a correct inventory and a duplicate thereof, to be verified by a careful examination of the contents, and to be signed by each party. It is probable that, in the United States, the safe deposit boxes are generally known to be open to the reception of deposits on such terms, numbers of persons who never think of resorting to these means of securing the safety of their valuables would gladly receive the same from the future anxiety to themselves of the protection and safety which this system would afford.

AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH  
SURGERY.  
(From the San Francisco Times.)  
THE CURRENT ISSUE of the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal* contains a paper by Dr. Henry Gibbons compiled from a series of essays by Dr. Leon de

(From the San Francisco Times.)

ous  
 ns,  
 rt,  
 cal  
 ur-  
 nd  
 ies  
 of  
 ily  
 ne-  
 of  
 of  
 he  
 on-  
 am  
 old  
 uid  
 id  
 is  
 en  
 eft  
 ers  
 It  
 ry  
 ies  
 is  
 a  
 ho  
 ry  
 he  
 re  
 ed  
 he  
 he  
 on

(From the Money Market Review.)

France is in question, but because it opens up the way to the study of the relative powers and physical endurance of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races. Modern surgery is essentially conservative, and nowhere is this conservatism more fully supplied than in the modern hospital. Where, twenty years ago, the knife would have been unhesitatingly applied, that instrument now, as a rule, discarded, and in nine cases out of ten the limb is saved. The modern soldier, even on the field of battle, are preerred to do their own good service through the remainder of their lives. It has been generally supposed that in modern military surgery the French have been the leaders, and reforms had been most largely adopted. It then startling to be informed by Dr. de Port that comparison of our mortality after operations in the theatre of war above alluded to, showed a preponderance of failure on the French side. The number of capital operations performed in the theatre of war during the last war, of which 721 occurred in the English, 4703 in the German, and 10,000 in the American service. The following table exhibits the percentage of deaths in each army consequent upon amputations—

	Americans.	English.	French.
Shoulder Joint	... 30.2	33.3	31.1
Arm	... 21.2	21.2	21.2
Fore Arm	... 16.5	16.5	16.5
Fore Arm	... 16.5	16.5	16.5
Fore Arm	... 16.5	16.5	16.5
Thigh	... 64.4	64.4	64.4
Knee Joint	... 35.1	37.1	39.1
Leg	... 35.1	37.1	39.1
Men	... 39.0	40.2	40.2

It is apparent from these statistics that while the English and American lost 64 per cent., the French lost nearly 92 per cent. In amputations

of the negro, the English lost 35, and the Americans only 15,000 men, and 10 per cent. Such a result is startling, and Dr. M. proceeds to investigate its causes, affirming that "the Anglo-Saxon race is the most vigorous, the most healthy, the most energetic, the most capable of surgery, are implicated, and it is not by main force, but by the force of intellect, that it has prevailed on this grave question that patriotism is inhibited. He is of opinion that the Anglo-Saxon's Germanic blood has been purified by the process of intermarriage on the energy of character." "Germanic blood" observed by him in English patricians and aristocrats, and in the "Anglo-Saxon" of resistance to injuries, wounds, and operations, result from that degeneracy of race which is superior than affirmed? It is quite possible. A people who have been the immediate cause of the death of so witnessed more than a million of its most robust children, die on countless battle fields; which, in the process of the age of greatest procreative energy, may infirmity at least, on the healthiest people of the virile population, whilst committing the reproduction of the race to the hands of the feeble and rickety—to all who suffer from physical defects such a people is sure to reach, by slow degrees, the point of diminishing returns, and the extinction of the population. Our numerical development, it is true, is not yet retarded so as to excite serious anxiety, but it is not far from it.

the future? The question is one that I dare not answer.

De Fort is, however, not willing to admit that the surgery of the French army was inferior to that of the English in the Crimean war, but ascribe the preponderance of deaths after operations, among the French, to insufficiently hygienic surroundings and material. He affirms that though, at the commencement of the war, the English were deficient in the particulars, the lapse of a few months reversed the position, and the English troops were distinguished by the disgraceful condition of the English forces having had the effect of stimulating the authorities, and the aid of private parties, while the secretaries of the War Office, and the War Office itself, by a system pushed by the Government, have effected a change in ignorance of the wants of its army. He draws a graphic picture of the misery, filth, and want of attention to the health of the army, which characterised the general mismanagement, and to these causes he attributes the extraordinary mortality among the patients.

De Fort has, however, not been the greatest interest for us his suggestion regarding the effect of constant war upon a people. There can be no doubt of the correctness of his statements generally, or of the truth of the fact that the people of a country must in time tend to such a physical degeneracy as he speaks of. But while he is willing to admit that this degeneracy must follow from such a policy, he refuses to acknowledge that the moral degeneracy will ensue from similar causes. He

It is true that mental energy of the highest grade may exist in the offspring of physically diseased parents, but such instances are the exceptions, not the rule. Vigor of body and of mind are, for the most part, coexistent and a race which, through constant wars, has been drained of the virility of its population, is not likely

to maintain—unless that want be supplied by immortality. The superiority which has previously characterized it, and which has been its strength, might perhaps demonstrate that the evil hour already begun to show itself in the production of a lower grade of intellect, as well as a feebleer grade of body. But I have been wandering some years past, an opportunity of recuperation has been afforded me by the effects of Napoleon's wars; and there is probably no reason to fear that the degeneracy alluded by Dr. De Fort will be permanent or incurable.

pal features of the Board of

Their Lordships entertained no doubt that it is the duty of the Judge, at the trial, on the close of the evidence, to direct the jury as to the law for the defendants, to have ordered a nonsuit, if the plaintiff refused to be consulted, to have directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendants, as it was the duty of the Judge, in the absence of any ordinary case which the bank was bound to bestow to the plaintiff's deposit. No one could fairly say that the bank was not employing for the protection of the property of the plaintiff, and that such a course was a reasonable man might properly have considered, if sufficient. It was clear, according to authorities, that the bank in this case were not to be held more than ordinarily responsible for the negligence, and that the negligence for which the bank could be made liable would have been the want of the ordinary diligence which men of common sense would generally exercise in such a case. Their Lordships, therefore, were clearly of opinion that the plaintiff had failed, upon his own evidence, to prove against the bank, and that the evidence produced by the bank was so strongly the substance of any negligence for which the bank could be held responsible.



ARRIVALS.—MAT 29.  
 tons. Captain Shell. 6

Labourers Act is based upon an assumption that renders it nugatory. It supposes that natives will be obtained from islands on which are to be found European residents. But the people of these places are generally averse to quitting, and the missionaries, desisting them, and the captains of these vessels are averse to apply for men who are considered too knowing for them, so that if labourers are to be obtained, it must be by the means of the provisions of the Act in Queensland and the colonies. It is the spirit of cupidity in the hearts of these who will consent to add to their treasure by engaging in such traffic as this, and it is true that the objects of it are black men, but let it be observed that in the eye of the law of England murder is the same whether the victim be white or black. In fact we do rejoice, while denouncing the heinous crime that has led two men to their death, that the red-handed arm of justice is reaching out.

[illegible][illegible]

The temporary edifice was opened for Divine service by Cardinal Cooke on September 17, 1890. The choir of his suffragan prelates and a great body of clergy, new church is a fine, well-proportioned cruciform structure, ablated of timber, and finished with stone. It has a very important addition to the size of building. Although the interior is extremely rich and full of details, it is not overladen with numerous windows, and so excellently kept both for light and for sound, that the music heard here will compare favorably with that of the best churches in the world. From the north-west end and down to the altar there is a gradual rise in the flooring, which enables all present to see and hear the singing clearly. The choir is large, and the customary services of the Roman Catholic Church celebrated in Latin, and sung in English, have been going on at an early hour (as in the former structure), and the services were of very numerous attendance. At 11 o'clock the choir sang the "Te Deum," as arranged by Archbishop, according to the forms set forth in the Roman Pontifical; his Grace chanting the special prayers of Mass, and reading the Epistle and Gospel. A preliminary office, serving for the purposes of a communion of the office, having been concluded, a Pontifical Mass followed, being sung by His Grace, assisted by Rev. John Dwyer acting as the assistant, and the Rev. J. P. Quirk as Deacon, and the Rev. H. M. O'Connell as sub-deacon. The choir consisted of a choir and orchestra under the able command of Mr. Corlister, and the Rev. Dr. Quirk's choir composed of some thirty voices. A professional vocalist in Sydney, combined with the choir, sang the "Agnus Dei." The organ, "aria" and "Gloria in Excelsis" were from Mozart's

[illegible][illegible]

to hang R. J. Payton. "Such protection was afforded; prospects of the dignities fair." "An accident—another of those mishaps (so frequent) occurred on the South Head Road on Saturday morning last, caused by the disregard of drivers of rules not paying more attention to the value of the vehicle (a Hansom cab) and a light buggy were passing in opposite directions, and drove into each other. The driver of the Hansom cab was killed instantly, and himself by the breaking of his harness, and bolted up the hill head first, and the light buggy was overturned and damaged, have a few slight bruises. The buggy was not hurt, the cab but slightly.

J. W. S.







## INFANTICIDE IN FRANCE.

(From the Saturday Review.)

We shall not disgust our readers with a minute analysis of the horrible details of a recent trial in Montauban, in the course of which it was proved that no fewer than eight wretched women had been concerned through a long series of years with some of the worst crimes which disgrace humanity. They were tried and convicted of the crimes of infanticide and of procuring abortion; in the latter case, some as agents, some as patients. One woman, the central figure of the group Delpech, was proved to have murdered no less than nine infants, one her own daughter's illegitimate child, and all under circumstances of the most inconceivable and fiendish brutality. She seems to have commenced her career of infanticide with this murder of her grandchild, to which the mother was privy, by administering vitriol; and in the other cases she had recourse to the simpler process of holding the victims' heads under water—the *Times* correspondent says boiling water, but this does not appear in the French report in the *Comet* which has reached us. These infanticides were connected with the familiar system of baby-farming, we call it, as in their pretty way the French write style it, the manufacture of angels. In every case the mothers, and in one the alleged father, entrusted illegitimate children to the tender care of the woman Delpech, who, in consideration of money paid down, ranging in different cases from 100 to 500 francs, undertook to place the poor little wretches in various nursing institutions, which duty she discharged by murdering them off-hand, and occasionally cutting them in various parts of her body. Generally the mothers exhibited a significant lack of interest in their miserable offspring; and in one instance no inquiries were made for five years. The whole matter reads its own horrible lesson, which it would be impertinent to enlarge upon or to exaggerate; and doubtless its lesson will not be lost upon our eloquent contemporary of the daily Press, who has been especially minute and especially impressive in expressing his horror of this social depravity, and who at the same time regularly inserts the advertisements of baby-farming establishments among ourselves which, if they have not much the same results, are sadly suspected of sometimes carrying on a trade little better than that of the woman Delpech.

Apart from these considerations, which are on the surface of the case, we propose to examine it as a typical instance of what seem to be the very strange results of French criminal proceedings. And, first, the details of the trial do not reflect much credit on the vaunted superiority of the French police. The history of the woman Delpech—at least her criminal history—runs as far back as the year 1837. The stages of her guilt are successive, and increase in infamy and enormity. Commencing with what the Act of Accusation in sonorous French tongue calls the trade of "procurement," Delpech took naturally to baby-farming and consequent infanticide, and at last to the more lucrative trade of abortion. It was only in consequence of some unlucky failure in this last branch of her profession, which ended in the death of her two victims, that Delpech was brought to justice. That is to say, for twelve years she had been suspected by the police, who were indeed active enough to convict her more than once during this time for some small robberies. But her greater crimes were not detected, or, if suspected, they were not gone into. At any moment she might have been caught almost in the act, for the skeletons and scattered bones of at least seven of her victims were discovered when—that is, after some ten years—the suspicions of the police were at last roused into action. But, unsatisfactory as this specimen of the detective powers of the French police seems to be, this preliminary consideration is insignificant when compared with the result of the criminal proceedings at the assizes of Montauban. The Judge, *monseigneur*, in his examination of the principal prisoner, Delpech, she confessed everything; and the very leading questions as to her guilt put from the bench were met with instantaneous alacrity of assent and explosions of laughter on the part of the accused which had to be accounted for, and on these jovialities in the dock, planned and pre-arranged for the purpose, her counsel furnished a very pretty defence. True that the accused confessed everything; but then she was mad. She had on some occasions gone to the cemetery and had invoked the ghosts of her parents, who according to her own account, died to her the confession of these crimes. The ingenious advocate passed over the fact that the prisoner's guilt was sufficiently proved by extraneous testimony apart from her confession. But he went on to argue—Look at the woman; observe her demeanour in court; watch her convulsed by alternate fits of laughter and tears; take note of these unquestionable signs of madness. And so he went on, and at last moved the Court with a formal appeal. "Whereas the fact of insanity at the moment of the commission of crime excludes all culpability, and that all penalties whereas the existence of insanity after the commission of crime is a bar to judgment; whereas in this case the evidence of experts will probably prove such insanity in the prisoner," &c., &c., the court was moved to suspend all proceedings, as against Delpech, till these subjects were investigated. This hint will perhaps not be lost upon our legal practitioners; but the dogmatist with little countenance from the French Judge, who immediately took the opinion of the prison doctor, who replied very distinctly that Delpech's madness was all simulated, and her grinning and laughing only got up for the occasion. As far as the Court went, the Ogress—for this is the nickname which Delpech has acquired—overdrew her fictitious madness. But as regards the jury, she partly succeeded. Knowing the nature of French folks, so susceptible of theatrical impressions, she had recourse to all the advantages which art and nature gave her. She appears to be a preternaturally hideous woman, and she is depicted in the report with remarkable powers of personal description, which lead us to suspect that the artists of the *Daily Telegraph* were subsidised for the occasion. In picturesque but not engaging language we are told of her tremendous black eyebrows, and her head turbaned with a yellow handkerchief; her huge prominent nose *fort en un peu plongeant*; the hideous space between her broad nostrils and frightful mouth, traversed by cavernous wrinkles; and her charms are accentuated by long, sharp, bestial teeth, and a huge chin, which completes a savage and animal jaw. To the value of these personal advantages for playing the maniac our agreeable Delpech was not inconsiderable; throughout the trial she grinned, she growled, she laughed, she roared, she alternated with curious floods of tears; and for the two operations she kept two separate handkerchiefs, one to muffle her sobs of grief, and one to stifle her hilarity. Now and

then she seems to have forgot her role, and interchanged the characters and handkerchiefs of this new version of *Jean qui pleure et Jean qui rit*. But even this mistake might be a stretch of artistic power, a d thought it had little effect on the unsympathetic Judge; it told at least we suppose it told—on the jury; for though they found her guilty, it was under these circumstances "extenuating circumstances" which have relieved the greatest criminal of the day from the extreme punishment of death. Anyhow, Delpech, though convicted, has only been punished with imprisonment and hard labour for life. What the extenuating circumstances may be which weighed with the Montauban jury we are only left to conjecture. Perhaps they were impressed with the feelings of one of the witnesses, who observed, with some plainness, "What are poor folks to do who have many mouths to feed and no bread to give them?" an observation which the Judge characterised as "full of interest, but scarcely proper." Perhaps, also, it was an extenuating circumstance that the Ogress murdered a round dozen of her fellow-creatures, and that she ought to be guillotined if she had murdered only a single baby. Or, what is much more likely, they really were influenced by the plea of insanity. The influence which this plea exercises on stupid people like jurymen is subtle. It is not in this case that they really believed that Delpech was mad; but it had been alleged that she was mad. Whether this was so or not, the plea had at least this effect, that she might have been mad. Therefore, the extenuating circumstances consisted not in the fact of madness, but in the possibility of madness, and the allegation of madness. The confusion between a fact and a possibility raises what puzzle-headed people call a doubt, and they give the accused the benefit of this fiction, which they dignify with the importance of a doubt, but which is in truth only mere stupid incapacity to distinguish between facts proved and possibilities suggested by fancy. It is not confined to French jury-boxes.

On the whole, the results of this trial tend to reconcile us to what are undoubtedly defects in our own criminal proceedings. At Montauban we must admit that justice has failed, although the guilt of the accused was established with a certainty which is very seldom possible in our own Courts. It seems that in aiming at too much, and in endeavouring to invest human justice with the awful attributes of a Divine retribution, the main object of the French system runs the risk of defeating itself. Human passion, prejudice, caprice, pugnacity, or what not, will have its say, and will interpose between what the advocates for the prosecution—in this case, the *Procureur-impérial*—called the supreme and necessary expiation of crime. To what else are we to attribute the success of a remarkable and sensational dodge tried, and tried successfully, on behalf of one of these miserable culprits, a woman named Boyer? She, the only one of the eight prisoners, was acquitted absolutely, although the evidence against her, that of being a consenting party to abortion practised on her own person, was precisely the same as that which convicted others of the accused. Why was Boyer acquitted? Because of a *coup de théâtre* executed in open Court, to which we should fail to do justice unless we produced it as reported in the French papers:—

"En me rappelant, ajoute le défenseur, le chiffre des victimes de femme Delpech, je trouve un singulier contraste. La justice demande expiation à une victime, je défends une femme qui a donné neuf enfants à la société. Je ne puis pas vous les produire tous ici: trois sont morts. Mais les six autres sont ici."

"Les voilà: levez-vous, enfants de la femme Boyer, venez demander votre droit à messieurs les jurés (les enfants de l'accusée se tiennent un moment debout en silence, et la justice demande expiation à une victime, je défends une femme qui a donné neuf enfants à la société. Je ne puis pas vous les produire tous ici: trois sont morts. Mais les six autres sont ici.)"

"M. le Président.—L'audience est suspendue pour quelques minutes." Before the jury retired, on being in the usual form asked whether she had anything to add to her defence, *la femme Boyer* nearly replied, "Je demande, messieurs, que vous me rendiez mes enfants." The jury were too polite and gallant not to accede to this amiable criminal's request, and this excellent parent of six living children, the mother of the Montauban Gracchuses who are to be, *la femme Boyer*, est acquittée.

## CHINESE CHARITIES.

(From *Neville's "China and the Chinese."*)

That benevolent societies are found in a heathen land may appear strange to Western readers; but it is a fact that they exist in China in numbers and variety hardly conceivable in Christian lands. In comparing these institutions with those of the West, one is also struck with the simplicity which exists in their nature and objects. We have here orphan asylums, institutions for the relief of the widows, as well as for the aged and infirm, public hospitals, and free schools, together with other kindred institutions more peculiarly Chinese in their character. Moral traits are also distributed to a great extent.

Orphan asylums are found in almost every city, and frequently in country villages. They are established by wealthy individuals, and several individuals associated together, and are sometimes supported by a permanent fund, or the proceeds of land given for that purpose. Most children brought to these establishments are infants whose parents are too poor to support them. The great majority of them are girls. They are put in charge of foster-mothers, who generally live at their own homes, and are required to present them every half-month, when they receive their regular stipend. When the children are about two years old they are brought back to the establishment, and several are put under the care of one nurse. When they have arrived at a suitable age, boys are put out as apprentices to learn trades, or sent to free schools; girls are sold to the poorer classes according to the custom of the country, as wives. Children of both sexes, however, are not unfrequently adopted, and treated by their benefactors as their own.

In Hangchow, the provincial capital of Chekiang, I found, in connection with a variety of benevolent institutions, an Asylum for Old Men, in which I became particularly interested, and which I frequently visited. It contained, in 1859, about five hundred inmates. The building was large, the beneficiaries were made very comfortable, and everything connected with the establishment was carried on with as much order and system as in a similar institution in our own country. In addition to an immense dining-room, kitchen, and sleeping apartments, conveniences were afforded in separate buildings for making different articles of handicraft, and the inmates were at liberty to spend as much time as they chose working at some trade, and to make such use as they pleased of whatever they might earn in this way.

Societies for affording pecuniary aid to widows are very common, and exist either independently or in connection with societies embracing several distinct objects conjointly.

Immediately after the death of her husband, the widow receives a larger stipend than at any subsequent time, in order to assist her in providing for her young children. This allowance is gradually diminished; and as old age approaches, women of this class, if they have no children, are able to support them, are sometimes transferred to another establishment which provides for the wants of the aged and infirm. When a respectable and worthy widow is in want, and the limited number of beneficiaries in the public asylums is complete, private individuals frequently make contributions to afford relief in these particular cases. The peculiar interest felt in this class of women is due to the views of the Chinese respecting the respectableness of the second marriages of widows. Among the poor, and in case of widows who have no children to depend upon in after-life, a second marriage is allowable, though the opposite course is spoken of in terms of the highest commendation and as honourable and meritorious. The ground for this feeling seems to be respect for the memory of the deceased husband.

The gratuitous distribution of medicine is quite common in China. In the summer especially, certain remedies much prized by the people may be obtained free of charge from societies which include this among other objects for which they are instituted. There is a very common mode of practising the healing art, professing from benevolent motives, in which a selfish motive is too apparent. Notices may continually be seen placarded in public places calling the attention of the public to some distinguished personage of the Eschaplaine school who has learned his art at the caprice of some foreigner, or from some distinguished native practitioner, or by communication with the genii, who is desirous of relieving those who are in a condition of suffering and distress, and will give them an opportunity to avail themselves of his knowledge and skill without charge, except for the cost of medicine.

A new enterprise, originated a few years since in the city of Suichow, has since been introduced into other places, which cannot but be regarded with peculiar interest. Its express object is the suppression of immoral books. This enterprise has also gained the sanction and concurrence of the authorities, and has already done much towards checking the influence of this source of demoralisation. The people are not only requested, but required to bring such books as have been prohibited to the head-quarters of this society, where they receive nearly an equivalent for them in money. Not only books, but the stereotyped blocks from which they are printed, are thus collected at a great expense, and all are together, stated times, committed to the flames. Several of the celebrated standard novels of China, which, in a moral point of view, will bear favourable comparison with some of the current popular literature of our own country, have fallen under the ban of this society, and cannot now be obtained without great trouble and expense. Instances have occurred in which booksellers who have continued to sell immoral works in the face of these regulations, have become obnoxious to public authority, and incurred a great sacrifice of reputation and property.

There are in Chinese cities public asylums, sustained at the expense of Government, containing a limited number of diseased and disabled poor, who require a daily allowance sufficient for their support, and take out the remainder of their living by begging. They are more successful than others, as they carry the evidence of their misfortunes in their physical infirmities, and some of them amass considerable property. These also have their leaders, some of whom are brokers and bill-shavers. They sometimes buy bad bills at a discount, and collect them by attacking the house of the delinquent debtor with an army of beggars, until he is glad to get rid of them by paying it.

The most popular of the benevolent institutions in Ningpo, and the one having by far the largest income, includes a variety of objects. It has a fund for providing coffins for the poor, a fund for carrying coffins which have been thrown carelessly aside to some suitable place for interment, and one for collecting and burying again human bodies which are found exposed to view; also a fund for providing medicine in summer, and warm clothes in winter; a fund for the relief of widows; and for gathering old printed paper, and the only one in Ningpo for suppressing immoral books. This society has a large building, with many secretaries and superintendents, and are necessary for the orderly and efficient carrying on of its extensive operations.

It is also worthy of remark, that most of the roads and fine arch bridges, as well as the public buildings of China, are constructed by voluntary donations. In connection with these public works it is very common to see stone tablets erected containing the names of the donors and the amounts of their subscriptions. There is in many places provided for travellers, and offered gratuitously in resting-places by the roadside. Poor scholars are furnished with money for travelling expenses in attending the literary examinations.

## MEXICO—HER CONDITION AND OUR POLICY.

(From the *New York Herald*, March 8.)

MEXICO stands in our way—stands in the way of the civilised world. Were she at the southern extremity of our continent the tide of progress would sweep by her and give her an opportunity by centuries of slow upward movement to reach a comparative civilisation. As it is, the world cannot wait for this long process of national regeneration, and consequently the Mexican problem to us becomes of great political interest. No one can deny that she has made great strides onward since the days of the Spanish viceroys, but it has been an advance from the most abject to comparative misery. She has had one long and desperate struggle of nearly half a century to rid herself of the civil, religious, and military *fueros* which clung to her after her independence. She has tried three constitutions, her theoretical liberal efforts culminating in that of 1857, which is in many respects superior to our own as a fundamental code. She has been placed by the desperate retrograde effort of the Imperialists back where she was in 1851, when she finished her grand final battle with the clergy for the support of liberal as opposed to ecclesiastical principles.

We find her to-day with no two elements of equal strength which can meet each other for a great internal struggle. The Liberal theories are triumphant; the Church party dead after a tremendous conflict; the Constitution of 1857 restored, and an attempt being made to gather well in hand her moral and religious wreck, her political and social degradation, and her financial dishonesty and ruin. But there are still many elements left in Mexico pregnant with local trouble. In the North she has a vast and desolate territory in great part overrun by savage Apache and Comanche Indians, who have swept off the herds from every estate far into Central Durango and Northern Zacatecas. The mining

machinery has been destroyed by the raiders, and the mining towns are in ruins. A half-starved, miserable, and ignorant population is shivering under shabby walls. Cannibalism is a stronghold of bandits, and is alternately in the hands of Canales or Cortina. Sonora and Sinaloa are given over to rival feudal families. Chihuahua belongs almost entirely to the two brothers Sanchez, San Luis Potosi contains single estates of the size of Delaware, where one-half of the inhabitants are in rags, the other half naked, and the whole of them living more like beasts than like human beings. South-western Mexico is held by Lázaro, an Indian chief, who does more or less as suits his idle whims of government. He controls some ten thousand brave warriors, and forms an integral part of the Republic. Guerrero is the seat of power of the Alvarez family, who obey and disobey the central authority and collect taxes, as best suits their financial condition and ideas. Yucatan, a vast Indian country, is a constant source of trouble, and ever a fruitful point of local pronouncements. In Mexico we find certain points held, like those of the middle ages in Europe, by some robber chieftains, who laugh at the general Government. An instance, we cite the Lagunas, under Gonzales Herrera, who have often desolated south-east Chihuahua, south-west Coahuila, and even threatened, in 1867, the populous city of Saltillo. Throughout the country we find that bad government has absolutely driven a naturally honest people to wholesale plunder and desolation. The one-sixteenth part Spanish blood of Mexico is a mixture productive of the most undesirable results, and has in reality been a barrier to the civilisation of the naturally talented Mexican.

The exterior finances of Mexico are scarcely better than the interior. Without mentioning her ninety-five millions of European indebtedness, she has never made a reasonable effort to reimburse those citizens of the United States who, from pure sympathy for her cause, furnished her munitions of war during the struggle against the empire and took her bonds in full payment. These bonds are now scarcely worth ten cents on the dollar, and the coupons due are not yet paid. This is one among the many cases of what may be termed Mexican gratitude.

Thus we have pictured in part the condition of Mexico. 'Tis a sad one, but it is an infinite improvement over the days when Spain ruled there. Improved however much it may be, it is undoubted that it will take many, many years for the country to move in that union with us which the times imperatively demand. Does she depopulate her frontier? Does she move under the same impulse that we do? Does she, as contiguous territory, help the development of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona? One-third part of United States territory may be said to depend for its progress upon the development of Mexico; therefore we repeat that Mexico stands in our way. We cannot give her time to join after her own fashion in the great march; for the law of progress is inexorable, and the weaker and lesser civilisation must go down before the greater. We sympathise with her, for her upward struggle has been noble, and she has accomplished very much, and more in the same time than most of the European nations; but she cannot advance with sufficient rapidity now to meet the demands of her geographical position, and must give way to the people that are better able to prepare her for her future. The world and modern progress demand that we should take control of her, and we must do it. With her we must commence a military colonial system, gradually eradicating the existing evils, and finally, when properly prepared, admit her to the benefits of the Union.

## PERPETUAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.

SHARES, £10 each, which can be paid in one sum, or by 10s per month.

Directors: Messrs. M. Metcalfe, J. G. Allan, H. E. Allan, and J. H. Miller.

NOTICE. New Shares can be applied for daily, from 10 to 4 o'clock, to the Secretary, at the Office, Bell-chambers, Pitt-street, next Messrs. H. & J. W. Jones.

INVESTORS will get higher rate of interest (payable annually) than in a bank, and on undoubted security.

JOHN WILSON, Decides for themselves what they give for the loans (beyond a fixed minimum). Have loans for 10 years, with option of paying off at any time during the period.

Survey, W. L. Deed, £2 12s. 23rd April, 1869. W. H. DELLOITTE, Secretary.

## AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LIFE ASSURANCE. ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Directors: George King, Esq., Chairman; Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman; Messrs. J. H. Miller, Esq., J. H. Miller, Esq., Samuel Lyons, Esq., Edwin T. Bell, Esq., &c.

Revenue—£100,000 per annum. Accumulated and Invested Funds—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole profits derived from its business belong exclusively to its members, and are divided ratably among them according to the amount of their contributions.

Forms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE ASSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS can be granted, may be obtained of the undersigned, or of the agents of the Society in the principal towns of the colony.

ALEXANDER J. BALSTON, Secretary. Sydney, 2nd June 1868.

## SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1856. A COLONIAL PROPRIETARY (with unlimited liability of shareholders). Insurance against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary. NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. B. Chapman and Co., Agents.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Local Director—John Allen, Esq.

MARINE policies granted on hulls, merchandise, wool, gold, freight, produce, commission, passage money, personal effects, &c. All risks at all ports—steamers, sailing vessels, and other vessels—may be made payable in London, Calcutta, China, Adelaide, Melbourne, or Sydney. Rates only on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent, 66, Pitt-street, Sydney.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Chief Office, 55, Cornhill, London. Capital, One Million £, paid up, £250,000. Net Premium Income for 1868, £310,600. Rates only on application to W. H. MACKENZIE, Junr., Agent.

THE CITY BANK—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance above the credit of their current account.

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD Manager.

A. J. GOODWIN, Wheelwright and Hardwood Timber Merchant. Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, and Stocks, well seasoned, cheaper than any other establishment. 85, DUNDAS-STREET, SYDNEY.

SEWING-MACHINES, for domestic use, price £4. SADDINGTON and SONS, 122, Pitt-street.

W. KELK, opposite Railway—Fresh arrival of new Trimmings for mantles, &c., various and cheap.

W. KELK, to arrive on Tuesday, new Waterproof Paletots in Tweed and Melton, really good!

## IN THE insolvent ESTATE OF Miss COX.

355, George-street. By order of the Official Assignee, F. T. Hamphrey, Esq.

A great CLEARING-OUT SALE will take place, on the above premises, DURING THIS WEEK ONLY, and prior to the total clearance of the remaining stock by public auction on MONDAY, the 7th of June, AT LESS THAN HALF THE LONDON COST. The excellent quality of the goods imported by Miss Cox renders any comment upon their value unnecessary; and as this sale will positively only last during this present opportunity, buyers will do well not to lose this rare opportunity of buying the choicest articles at almost nominal prices. The goods, amongst others, consist of 108 choice London and Paris bonnets 45 largely trimmed straw hats 25 fashionable untrimmed straw hats A variety of untrimmed straw bonnets 40 handsome ladies' dress hats About 40 elegant silk and velvet mantles and jackets The largest variety of French fashions (to be sold at a gift) Besides ribbons, lace, silks, feathers, trimmings, opera cloaks, pelisses, pelisses and lace mantles, Hosiery, hosiery, fancy dresses, wretches, and numerous other articles.

Note—for this week only! J. IMPORTER AND WAREHOUSEMAN, 311, GEORGE-STREET.

begs to state that his shipments per STRATHDON, DUCKLAY CASTLE, EARL DALHOUSIE, PORT-PAHRIB, and HAWTHORPE, are now on hand, and comprise a general assortment in the following departments:—MANCHESTER WOOLLENS HOSIERY FANCY RIBBONS Hosiery and SHIRTS BLANKETS PLAIN DRESSES GLOVES TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Country orders carefully and promptly executed, and on most liberal terms.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 15s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 15s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

INSPECT COHEN, BROTHERS, and CO.'s TROUSERS, to order, 20s.

## ADELAIDE FLOUR.

Magway's superfine flour, 50 lbs. per sack. Duffell's superfine flour, 50 lbs. per sack. Duffell's superfine flour, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.

Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack. Superfine flour, second quality, 50 lbs. per sack.



National Library of Australia <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3921677>



